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S/044/62/000/003/037/092
C111/C444

16.4500

AUTHOR: Babayev, A. A.

TITLE: On the theory of non-linear singular integral equations with a Cauchy kernel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1962, 70, abstract 3B295. ("Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t. Fiz.-matem. i khim. ser.," 1960, no. 2, 23-34)

TEXT: Let α, β, δ be positive numbers; $\alpha + \delta$, $\beta + \delta < 1$. Let $0 \leq L_1, L_2 \leq k$ (k = const). The family $H^k_{\alpha,\beta,\delta}$ of the functions u(x) which are given in (a, b) and satisfy the conditions

$$|u(x)| \leq L_1 |x-a|^{-\alpha} |x-b|^{-\beta}, \quad |u(x+\Delta x) - u(x)| \leq L_2 |x-a|^{-(\alpha+\delta)} |x-b|^{-(\beta+\delta)} |\Delta x|^{-\delta}$$

was considered by A. I. Guseynov (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. matem., 1948, 12). It is proved that the family $H^k_{\alpha,\beta,\delta}$ becomes a complete metric space by introducing the metric

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On the theory of non-linear singular ...

$$\rho(u, v) = \sup_{x \in (a,b)} \left\{ | u(x) - v(x) | (x-a)^{\alpha + \delta_0} | x-b |^{\beta+\delta_0} \right\}$$

where $\xi > 0$, and the $H^k_{\alpha, \beta, \delta}$ is complete under a convenient choice of δ_0 also in the sense of the metric of the space $L^p(\rho)$ ($L^p(\rho)$ is the space of those functions which are summable in p-th power ($p > 1$) with weight $\rho(x) = (x-a)^{\alpha(\rho-1)}(b-x)^{\beta(\rho-1)}$).

Theorem 1: The following conditions be satisfied:
1. The functions $K(x, s)$ and $f(s, u)$ are defined for $x, s \in (a, b)$ $u \in (-\infty, \infty)$. 2. $|K(x,s)| \leq M_0 = \text{const}$, $|K(x_2, s_2) - K(x_1, s_1)| \leq A_1 |x_2-x_1|^{\delta_1} + A_2 | s_2-s_1 |^{\delta}$, $\delta_1 > \delta$. 3. $f(s, 0) \in H^k_{\alpha,\beta,\delta}$, $| f(s_2,u_2) - f(s_1,u_1)| \leq B_1 | s_2-s_1|^{\delta} + B_2 | u_2-u_1 |$ where $\alpha, \beta < \delta < 1$ and M_0, A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 are constants. Then the equation

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$$u(x) = \lambda \int_a^1 \frac{K(x,s)f\left[s,u(s)\right]}{s - x}\, ds$$

for sufficient small $|\lambda|$, for which an estimation is given, possesses a unique solution in $H^k_{\alpha,\beta,\delta}$ which can be determined by successive approximation, where as initial approximation an arbitrary function $u_1 \in H^k_{\alpha,\beta,\delta}$ may serve; the successive approximations converge to a solution in the sense of the metric of $L^p(\varrho)$. In the second part of the paper the equation

$$u(t) = \lambda \int_L \frac{K(t,\tau)\, f(\tau, u(\tau))}{t - \tau}\, d\tau \qquad (1)$$

is considered, where L is a closed smooth curve of the complex plane. This equation is investigated in the class of those functions which are uniformly bounded by a constant M, satisfying the Hölder condition. For (1) a theorem, analogous to theorem 1, is given. One compares the obtained

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results with several results of A. I. Guseynov, V. F. Kropachov and Pshevorskaya-Rolevich. There are misprints.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

BABAYEV, A.A.

Method of perturbations for a certain class of nonlinear singular integral equations with a Cauchy kernel. Trudy Inst. mat. i mekh. AN Azerb.SSR 1:158-163 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Integral equations)

BABAYEV, [illegible]

Generalization of [illegible] (MIRA [illegible]
[illegible] 76p. AGO. Ser. [illegible] nauk no.3:10 '63

BABAYEV, A.A.; SALAYEV, V.V.

An analog of Plemel-Privalov's theorem in the case of nonsmooth curves and its applications. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.2:267-269 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted August 31, 1964.

BABAYEV, A.A.

Surgical anatomy of arteria colica media. Sbor. nauch. trud. GIDUV no. 14:21-24 '58. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry topograficheskoy anatomii i operativnoy khirurgii (zav. prof. A.P. Nadein) i III khirurgichesoy kafedry (zav. prof. N.I. Blinov) gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(MESENTERIC ARTERIES)

BABAYEV, A.A. (Leningrad, Zanevskiy prospekt, 1/82, kv.60)

Surgery for varicose dilatation of the superficial veins of the lower extremities in the presence of thrombophlebitis. Vest.khir. 83 no.11:54-56 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov), Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M. Kirova.

(LEG blood supply)
(VARICOSE VEINS compl.)
(THROMBOPHLEBITIS compl.)

BABAYEV, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Some data from a study of the etiological structure of poliomyelitis in Baku. Azerb. med. zhur. no.11:50-54 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(BAKU—POLIOMYELITIS)

BABAYEV, A.A.

Dissemination of the poliomyelitis virus and of other enteric viruses in the patient's surroundings (as revealed by material from Baku). Azerb. med. zhur. no. 4:68-71 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - prof. B.F. Medzhidov).

(BAKU--POLIOMYELITIS)

YUSUPOV, A.M.; BABAYEV, A.A.

Significance of the height and orientation in a hot climate.
Zdrav. Tadzh. 8 no. 2:39-45 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Stalinabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.
(TAJIKISTAN—LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—DWELLINGS)
(TAJIKISTAN—BODY TEMPERATURE)

BABAYEV, A.A.; LEV, A.B.

Clinical and virusological study of poliomyelitolike diseases caused by Coxackie viruses in Baku. Vop. virus. 7 no.2:242 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i detskoye poliomiyelitnoye otdeleniye ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy No.14, Baku.
(BAKU--CHILDREN--DISEASES) (COXSACKIE VIRUSES)

BABAYEV, A.A.

Serological and virological study of peroral immunization of children with attenuated live monovalent (I, III, II) poliomyelitis vaccine in the city of Baku. Azerb.med.zhur. no.2:61-66 F '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - prof. B.F.Medzhidov).

(BAKU--POLIOMYELITIS--VACCINATION)

BABAYEV, A.A. (Tashkent, Ladozhskiy pereulok, 6)

Effect of ligation of the arteria colica media on blood circulation in the transverse colon. Vest. khir. 92 no.5:43-51 My '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. S.A. Masumov) lechebnogo fakul'teta Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BABAYEV, A.B.

M. Azizbekov Azerbaijan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry on the 40th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.4:3-8 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova. (Azerbaijan--Petroleum engineering--Study and teaching)

KAVETSKAYA, A.G.; LAPOVA, A.I., starshiy inzhener-agrometeorolog; SUKNEVA, Ye.V., starshiy inzhener-klimatolog; VLADIMIROVA, N.V., inzh.-agrometeorolog; KURIYEV, M.I., inzh.-agrometeorolog; TSERTSVADZE, Sh.I.; CHIRAKADZE, G.I., dotsent, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BABAYEV, A.D., otv.red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; VOLKOV, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Concise agroclimatic reference book on the Azerbaijan S.S.R.] Kratkii agroklimaticheskii spravochnik po Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 67 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskaya S.S.R. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom agrometeorologii Tbilisskogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo gidrometeorologicheskogo instituta (for TSertsavadze). 3. Nachal'nik Upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Babayev).
(Azerbaijan--Crops and climate)

GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BABAYEV, A.D.; KONDRASHOV, V.D.;
PAZUKHIN, P.N., red.; KHASIN, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Rivers of the Daghestan A.S.S.R.]Reki Dagestanskoi ASSR.
[By] K.K.Giul' i dr. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Daghestan--Rivers)

BABAYEV, A.D.; VLASOVA, S.V.

Research undertaken by the Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. in studying the snow cover and glaciers. Trudy Tbil.NIGMI no.9:18-22 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Azerbaijan--Glaciological research)

BABAYEVA, A. G. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Morphophysiological analysis of repair regeneration of the parotid) (salivary gland) ~~near the ear~~ of the guinea-pig" Mos, 1957. 10 pp 20 cm. (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies

(KL, 20-57, 96)

53

BABAYEV, A.G.; AMURSKIY, G.I.

Ancient cave dwellings in Takhta-Bazar District. Izv.Vses.geog. ob-va 93 no.5:439-441 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Taljta-Bazar District--Cave dwellings)

DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; KUTUZOVA, V.V.; MASHRYKOV, K.K.; BABAYEV, A.G.; POL'STER, L.A.; YUFEREV, R.F.; SHISHOVA, A.I.; BAREYEV, R.A.; MAKAROVA, L.N.; MURADOV, K.; PYANOVSKAYA, I.A.; SEMOV, V.N.; SIROTINA, Ye.A.; TURKINA, I.S.; FEL'DMAN, S.L.; KHON, A.V.; KUNITSKAYA, T.N.; GOLENKOVA, N.P.; ROSHINA, V.M.; FARTUKOV, M.M.; SHCHUTSKAYA, Ye.K.; ALTAYEVA, N.V.; BYKADOROV, V.A.; KOTOVA, M.S.; SMIRNOV, L.M.; IBRAGIMOV, M.S.; KRAVCHENKO, N.F.; MARKOVA, L.P.; ROZYYEVA, T.R.; UZAKOV, O.; SLAVIN, P.S.; NIKITINA, Ye.A.; MILOGRADOVA, M.V.; BARTASHEVICH, O.V.; STAROBINETS, I.S.; KARIMOV, A.K.

[Splicing of the wires of overhead power transmission lines] Soedinenie provodov vozdushnykh linii elektroperedachi. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 69 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera, no.132) (MIRA 17:9)

TER-GAZAROV, Arshavir Mikhaylovich; BABAYEV, Akhmed Gadzhiyevich;
GULIZADE,M.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
UDALYY,A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor, [deceased]

[Manual for the self-propelling drilling unit model AVB.] Spravochnik po samokhodnym buril'nym agregatam tipa AVB. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1955. 200 p. (MLRA 9:2)

(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies) (Boring machinery)

BABAYEV, A.G.

Solving the problem of compensation of faulting using sedimentary deposits as an analogy. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.FMET nauk 9 no.8:31-35 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Faults (Geology))

BABAYEV, A.G.

Paragenic series and generations of authigenic minerals and their significance for studying formation conditions of sedimentary rocks. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. FMET nauk 9 no.10:45-53 '56. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

ABRAMYAN, M.S.; BABAYEV, A.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KAPLANYAN, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Brachiopoda of the Upper Famenian and Etroeungt deposits of Southwestern Armenia] Brakhiopody verkhnefamenskikh i etrenskikh otlozhenii IUgo-Zapadnoi Armenii. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Armianskoi SSR, 1957. 141 p. (MLRA 10:7)

(Armenia--Brachiopoda, Fossil)

BABAYEV, A.G.

Paragenesis and generation of authigenic minerals as exemplified by Cretaceous sediments in western Uzbekistan. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. geol. i geog. nauk 10 no. 5/6:41-58 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
(Uzbekistan--Mineralogy)

20-2-46/67

AUTHOR BABAYEV A.G.

TITLE On New Formations of Rutile in Cretaceous Deposits of Central Asia.
(O novoobrazovaniyakh rutila v melovykh otlozheniyakh Sredney Azii -Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR,1957,Vol 113,Nr 2,pp 4o7-41o(U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957 Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT New mineral formations in sedimentary rocks are important mainly because they permit an explantation of the geochemical entire formation background of both the sediment and its single components. Thus the new formations belong to the most important initial criteria for the whole task of explaining sediment development. For a long time it was maintained that thiskind of new formations was practically only represented by carbonates, sulphates haloids and iron-hydro-oxides. But their list was considerably extended during the last years. Many minerals which are apparently only connected with magmatic or metamorphic formation(feldspar, tourmaline and many others) were considered as sometimes autogenous by a number of authors. Furthermore, some sulphide minerals, especially of the nonferrous metals, belong to this group. These two perceptions have been expressed in the present paper. The author makes a cross-section through the sediments of the cretaceous, which lie on palaeozoic granite. They are bright red, brown and violet kinds of limestone, aleurolites, loams and

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conglomerations. The material mineralogical composition of limestone and aleurolite shows a remarkable peculiarity: they are concentrated with magnetite, hydrohetite, haematite, tourmaline and rutile. The content of the two latter is greatly increased in the heavy fraction compared with the higher cretaceous layers of this cross-section. It is surprising that the rutile content increases together with the content of tourmaline, whereas ore minerals decrease. Together with zircon, tourmaline and rutile probably are the most frequent components of mineral association of the heavy fraction of the cretaceous sediments in Central Asia. Apart from the high content at the respective place of discovery the extremely peculiar form of the rutile grains (ill.1) surprises. Here two types must be distinguished: a) idiomorphic,prismatic, rounded ones with a crossed hatch typical for rutile, b) grains of bizarre contours with excrescences of different forms or idiomorphic prismatic regenerated individua. The color here is lighter. Optical properties of both forms are practically analogous, that is positive. Double refraction is very intense (0.290). Refraction exponents of the second form are $N_g=2,286$, $N_p=2,600$. The here described variation of the rutile grains is either a complete new formation or a new formation on grains of the doubtlessly allotigene rutile. Reasons for the assumption that the latter

On New Formations of Rutile in Cretaceous Deposits of Central Asia. 20-2-46/67
[illegible]

are completely allotigene seem to be lacking. It is usually maintained that rutile is an example of high temperature minerals. Recently, however, Yarosh described ilmenite-transformation in rutile among others at relatively low temperatures (600-700°). Probably it can proceed at even lower temperatures. In arid climate an immense difference in the water saturation develops between the lower and the upper layers of the lithosphere. This not rarely caused an intensified ground water supply to the upper layers, and so-called pseudohydrothermal solutions develop. It can be assumed that such solutions wash out TiO_2 from deeper layers and then deposit it in upper horizons as new formations. Thus the development of new formation of rutile can be connected firstly with the decay of the original titaniferous minerals and secondly with its secretion from sediment solutions in connection with fast evaporation. Furthermore they can then serve as attraction centres.
(With 1 illustration, 11 citations from Slavic publications).

ASSOCIATION Institute for Geological Science of the Academy of Science of the USSR.
PRESENTED BY STRAKHOV N.M., Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED 22.10.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
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Бабаев А.Г.

20-1-39/54

AUTHOR BABAYEV, A.G.

TITLE Terrigenous-Mineralogical Provinces of Cretaceous Deposits in the South- Western Part of Central Asia (Terrigenno-mineralogicheskiye provintsii melovykh otlozheniy yugo--vostochnoy chasti Sredney Azii. Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 115, Nr 1, pp 145-148(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The present paper gives the results of 1500 immersion analyses made by the author of Cretaceous deposits of that territory. The heavy fraction is of main importance in the separation of the associations of clastic minerals. The leading terrigenous components of the light fraction are constant: quartz and fieldspar, sometimes bits of metamorphic and effusive rocks as well as mica. The heavy fraction shows another picture: the associations of heavy minerals are unequal in the individual districts. Nine fundamental types were established: Type I. is characteristic of the Cretaceous of the depression around Tashkent. It has a high content of Zirconium, garnet, apatite, epidote and partly staurolite. The terrigenous components were developed by the destruction of the Paleozoic deposits of the Kuramin and partly of the Kara-Tau mountain ranges. Type II. characterizes the Cretaceous of southern Fergana and has a high content of magnetite, zirconium, turmaline, epidote, staurolite and biotite. Apatite, topas, disthene, rutile and picotite occur in smaller quantities. In

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Terrigenous-Mineralogical Provinces of Cretaceous Deposits in the South-Western Part of Central Asia

south-eastern and northern Fergana quite another association is found. From the Turkestan and Alai ranges in the south, Cretaceous bits were shifted to southern Fergana. Type III. is found to exist in the Zerafshan valley. It came here from the north after destruction of granitoids of the Paleozoic of the Turkestan range. Type IV, is characteristic of the southwestern branches of the Hissar mountain range. The clastic particles mainly came form the north, from the Hissar and the Zerafshan ranges. The provinces is, however, complicated by additional sources, probably those of Pamir and Darvaz. Type V. discovered in the southern parts of the Bukhara depression. This region is set up as the southern subprovince of the Bukhara-Karshi terrigenous-mineralogic province. Type VI. combines the cross sections of the northern parts of the Bukhara depression with some sections of the Cretaceous of the steppe belt. This is the northern subprovince of the province described under V. The sources of the clastic material lay in the region of the Nura-Tau and the Zirabulak-Ziaetdin mountains. Type VII. combines the sections of the Kyzyl-Kum. It is the Kyzyl-Kum terrigenous-mineralogic province. It has most probably to be considered a complex province, since several sources may be

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determined: the southern periphery of the Ural-Sibirian epihercynian plateau and the archipelago: Bukan-Tau, Tamdy-Tau, Kul'dzhuk-Tau, etc. Type VIII. characterizes the cross sections of the Pitnyak district. Mica prevails here, and these sections are thus combined to a mica province. Type IX. was discovered on the periphery of the Sultan--Uiz-Dag and west of it and set up as a province. (With 1 illustration, 7 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION	Institute of Geology of the Academy of Science of the Armenian SSR (Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk ArmSSR)
PRESENTED BY	STRAKHOV, N.M. , Academician, February 6, 1957
SUBMITTED	6.2.1957
AVAILABLE	Library of Congress

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BABAYEV, A.G.

Hypergenesis of sedimentary rocks. Zap.Arm.otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.1:131-141 1959. (MIRA 14:10)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

B[illegible], [illegible]

Quantitative characteristics of the distribution of the accumulation of oil and gas in a cross section of producing formation in western Uzbekistan. Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no.3:5-11 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii i razvedki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

PALETSKAYA, L.N.; LOBOVA, Ye.V.; LAVROV, A.P.; RABOCHEV, I.S.; BABAYEV, A.G.;
TRAPEZNIKOV, F.F.; KOSTYUCHENKO, V.P.; NOSOV, A.K.

Grigoriy Il'ich Dolenko, 1886-1964; an obituary. Pochvovedenie no.5:119-120 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

(Ashot Grigoryevich)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M.; BABAYEV, A.G.; ABDULLAYEV, Kh.M., deystvitel'nyy chlen.

Materials on the lithostratigraphy of cretaceous deposits of northern Fergana. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.4:9-12 '49. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Institut geologii AN Uz.SSR (for Akramkhodzhayev, Babayev). 2. Akademiya Nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Abdullayev). (Fergana--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BABAYEV, A. G.

USSR.

Mineralogy of exogyraneous suite of upper Cretaceous period in southwest Fergan [U.S.S.R.]. A. G. Babaev. *Zapiski Uzbekistan. Otdel. Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva* 2, 115-25(1951).—The exogyraneous suite of Fergan is characterized by the presence of authigenic (dolomite, gypsum, glauconite) and clastic (quartz, orthoclase, albite) minerals. In addn. the following are present: magnetite, ilmenite, limonite, tourmaline, garnet, amphibole, biotite, chlorite, penninite, clinochlore, apatite, staurolite, epidote, and rutile. A. P. Kotloby

BABAYEV, A.G.

Method for studying sedimentary formations and rocks in connection with zonality and periodicity in sediment formations. Trudy Inst. geol.AN Uz. SSR no.9:91-108 '53. (MIRA 12:1)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

BABAYEV, A. G.

"Certain Peculiarities of the Real Composition of the Cretaceous Deposits of the Lower Reaches of the Amu-Dar'ya" (Sedimentary Formation and Lithology, Regional Lithology) Dokl. AN Uzb . SSR No 12, 1953, pp 13-17 (Uzbekistan resume)

[redacted]:

W31146, 1 Feb 55

BABAYEV, A. G.

"Tourmaline in the Chalky Deposits of the Lowlands of Western Uzbekistan" Dokl. AN Uzb. SSR, No 1, 1954, pp 25-28 (Uzbek resume)

The author divides the chalky deposits of Western Uzbekistan into nine basic types of tourmaline, according to form, size, color, character and intensity of pleochroism. Each type is described briefly. (RZhGeol, No 4, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

BABAYEV, A.G.

USSR/Geology - Minerals

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 7/19

Authors : Babayev, A. G., and Akramkhodzhayev, A. M.

Title : Carbonaceous rocks of the Cretaceous period in the Fergansk depression

Periodical : Izv, AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 3, 109 - 119, May - Jun 1954

Abstract : The changes in chemical and petrographic composition of carbonaceous rocks of the Cretaceous period, discovered at the Fergansk depression, are analyzed. The conditions of formation of these rocks and their facial paragenesis are explained. Twelve USSR references (1933 - 1951). Tables; diagrams.

Institution: .....

Submitted: July 10, 1953

FA AYEV, A. G.

"Mineralogical Investigations of Cretaceous Deposits of Eastern Slope of Sultanuizdag Mountain Range," Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. Mineralog. o-va, No 5, pp 31-38, 1954

On the basis of a comparison of the mineralogical composition of the cretaceous deposits of the eastern slope of the Sultanuizdag Mountain Range with the mineralogical composition of the magmatic formations and ancient sedimentary strata of this region, the author arrives at the conclusion that the material of the cretaceous deposits of the Sultanuizdag Mountain Range was formed not because of disintegration of earlier layers, but was brought there from other places. During the Cretaceous epoch the Sultanuizdag Mountain Range was under sea level. (RZhGeol, No 4, 1955)

Sum. No. 681, 7 Oct 55

BABAYEV, A.G.

Stratigraphy and facies of Cretaceous deposits of the Karshi Steppes. Geol.sbor.[Lvov] no.1:91-107 '54. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Tashkent, Institut geologii Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Karshi Steppes--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BABAYEV, A. G.

Certain Red Colored (Krasnotsvetnyy) Horizons of the Cretaceous in Kyzylkumy

On the basis of a study of the cretaceous red-colored (Krasnotsvetnyy) rocks of Kyzylkumy the author concludes the presence among them of deposits possessing a marine origin. (RZhGeol, No. 6, 1955) Dokl. AN Uz SSR, No. 7, 1954, 29-32 (Uzbekistani resume)

SO: Sum, No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific
Abstracts (17)

BABAYEV, A. G.

USSR.

Petrography of Upper Cretaceous deposits in Southern Fergana. A. G. Babaev. *Trudy Inst. Geol., Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R.* No. 10, 5-144(1954).—Exhaustive discussion of the subject with extensive petrographic, mineralogical, and micropetrographical data. 105 references. M. Hosch

BABAYEV, A.G.

Lithology of Cretaceous deposits of the Yakkabag region
(Southwestern spurs of the Gissar Range). Trudy Inst.
geol.AN Uz.SSR no.11·64-79 '54. (MIRA 8:9)
(Gissar Range--Petrology)

15-1957-3-2629

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 12 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vyalov, O. S., Babayev, A. G.

TITLE: Some Data on the Cretaceous and Tertiary Rocks of the Zeravshan **Valley** (Nekotoryye dannyye o melovykh i tretichnykh otlozheniyakh Zeravshanskoy doliny)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1956, vol 9, pp 63-75

ABSTRACT: The paper describes sections of Upper Cretaceous rocks in the Zeravshan River valley at Khshikat (TadzhSSR), near the Stalinabad--Ura-Tyube railroad, and of Upper Cretaceous-Paleogene rocks at Vishist (middle course of the Zeravshan River). The Upper Cretaceous rocks consist of marine and lagoonal deposits. In lithology and environment of deposition they are similar to the Upper Cretaceous rocks of Fergana. The upper Paleogene rocks are chiefly marls and clays, but some limestones and

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15-1957-3-2629

Some Data on the Cretaceous and Tertiary Rocks of the Zeravshan Valley (Cont.)

dolomites are present. Similar rocks occur in the Tadzhik depression, especially on the northern and northwestern border.

A. V. G.

Card 2/2

15-57-12-16790

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12, pp 13-14 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Babayev, A. G., Suleymanov, I. S.

TITLE: The Upper Cretaceous Deposits in the Northern Part of the Bukhara Depression (Verkhnemelovyye otlozheniya severnoy chasti Bukharskoy depressii)

PERIODICAL: Zap. uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1956, Nr 10, pp 221-239

ABSTRACT: The author investigates the Upper Cretaceous rocks of the western part of the Bukhar depression, which have previously been but partially studied. The boundary between the Upper and Lower Cretaceous series is one of the most obscure points in the stratigraphy of the region. The age of the variegated series lying conformably between fossiliferous Albian and Cenomanian beds has been variously treated. From regional

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15-57-12-16790

The Upper Cretaceous Deposits (Cont.)

considerations the author believes that it most likely belongs to the Cenomanian. A study of the Cenomanian rocks permits them to be subdivided into zones characterized by different facies environments. The first of these zones adjoins the Zirabulak-Ziaetdinskiy Mountains; in this locality the Cenomanian is composed of rocks of the Karaiz facies, consisting predominantly of poorly sorted conglomerates, with lenticular structure and sharply varying thickness (from 0.5 m to 15 m). Individual horizons of littoral-marine horizons finger into this unit from the south. One may assume that these zones represent piedmont alluvial fans, deposited from uplifts bordering the Bukhar depression on the north. The Karaiz facies gives way to the south to a zone of littoral-marine deposits, in which horizons with marine fossils are frequently encountered. Still farther south, the marine formations form a continuous sequence. On the north, the Cenomanian deposits range in thickness from 0 to 100 m; on the south they attain a thickness of 350 m. The author divides the Turonian into two zones on the basis of foraminiferal groups; a zone with

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The Upper Cretaceous Deposits (Cont.)

Gaudryina asiatica belongs to the lower Turonian, a zone with Gaudryinella pseudoasiatica to the upper. Marine fossils were found in rocks of the first zone in all parts of the investigated region. The lithology of this unit is very constant (gray and green clays below, clays with layers of sandstone upward); the sandy material becomes somewhat more abundant near the Zirabulak-Ziaetdinskiy Mountains and consists of shallow-water formations; this zone gives way gradually northward and southward to the second, composed of deeper-water deposits. The rocks of the lower Turonian are characterized by good sorting and by variable mineral content, though the constitution of the unit is uniform over the entire region. The upper Turonian rocks are found in the northern part of the depression and are as widespread as the lower Turonian. They are sands, sandstones, clays, and rare layers of pebble conglomerates. Coarsely fragmental and red rocks in the foothills of the Zirabulak-Ziaetdinskiy Mountains are clearly more abundant than marine deposits, although the facies zonal arrangement is much more

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15-57-12-16790

The Upper Cretaceous Deposits (Cont.)

weakly expressed in these sediments than in the Cenomanian and lower Turonian. Tortoise and crocodile bones and plant detritus are found with marine fossils in rocks of the upper Turonian. Of the foraminifers, Gaudryinella pseudoasiatica N. Byk. is the most characteristic, and, up till now, has been considered a guide fossil to the Senonian. However, the discovery of this form in association with upper Turonian pelecypods in Kassan-Tau and other places permits one to consider that the zone with Gaudryinella pseudoasiatica N. Byk. includes upper Turonian beds (although it may correspond in part to the lower Senonian). Mineralogically the deposits are similar, on the whole, to the rocks of the lower Turonian. They are characterized by variability along the strike and by a predominance of fine- and medium-grained well-sorted sands and sandstones. During upper Turonian time continental and marine conditions of sedimentation alternated in the northern part of the Bukhar depression. Sands and sandstones are the dominant kinds of rocks among the Turonian deposits. A study of grain size, chemistry, and

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15-57-12-16790

The Upper Cretaceous Deposits (Cont.)

mineralogy indicates relatively uniform facies in these rocks. This circumstance, in addition to the wide distribution of various marine fossils in the razrez (section), points to the deposition of most of the sediments in a single, broad marine vodoyem (basin). The Turonian sea was considerably broader than the Cenomanian sea. In the upper Turonian the sea grew shallow and lagoons developed, but by the end of the epoch marine conditions had again been re-established. The greater part of the Cretaceous rocks that are exposed in the northern part of the Bukhar depression is composed of Senonian strata, which have not been subdivided into individual formations because of incomplete study. In the Senonian deposits one should note the persistance and uniformity in the razrezi'(sections) (the presence of limestone slabs with rudistids in the upper part, greenish-gray and green rocks, and the predominance of sand and sandstones). It is interesting that small clay mudballs occur at the base of individual horizons and that an increase in glauconite content is noted in the strata overlying these horizons. This

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15-57-12-16790

The Upper Cretaceous Deposits (Cont.)

relationship points to repeated local erosion. The author furnishes lists of the species identified in the Senonian rocks. The mineral content is also described. The Senonian deposits in the northern part of the Bukhar depression are shallow-water, littoral-marine formations. Danian deposits are not present. According to general considerations, Danian gypsum beds underlie the Bukhara series in the steppe zone of the Bukhara depression. The distribution of the gypsum indicates a regressive sea and the formation of isolated lagoons. All the formations of the Upper Cretaceous are characterized by an increase in thickness from north to south (except for the belts along the foothills of the Zirabulak-Ziaetdinskiye Mountains).

Card 6/6

V. A. Levitskaya

15-1957-3-3087

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, pp 94-95 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Babayev, A. G.

TITLE: The Mineral Composition of the Upper Cretaceous Rocks of Southern Fergana (Mineralogicheskiy sostav verkhnemelovykh otlozheniy Yuzhnoy Fergany)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. An UzSSR, 1956, Nr 12, pp 47-63

ABSTRACT: The Upper Cretaceous rocks of Fergana were studied for their mineral content. Syngenetic minerals found in the light fraction are opal, calcite, dolomite, glauconite, collophane, and gypsum; clastic minerals found are quartz, potash feldspar, plagioclase, muscovite, biotite; and epigenetic minerals are sericite, chlorite-group minerals, serpentine, kaolinite, and mintmorillonite. In

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15-1957-3-3087

The Mineral Composition of the Upper Cretaceous Rocks of Southern Fergana

the heavy-mineral fraction syngenetic minerals were also found--pyrite, fluorite, siderite, aragonite, barite, celestite, and anhydrite; clastic minerals--gold, corundum, hematite, ilmenite, spinel, picotite, magnetite, rutile, anatase, brookite, hypersthene, diopside, augite, tremolite, actinolite, hornblende, glaucophane, garnet-group minerals, andalusite, chiastolite, sillimanite, disthene, zoisite, clinozoisite, epiodte, tourmaline, staurolite, muscovite, sericite, biotite, sphene, and apatite; and epigenetic minerals--limonite, leucoxene, malachite, and chlorite-group minerals. The most noticeable fluctuation in content in the different fractions was observed in the ore minerals, but also in tourmaline, disthene, rutile, epidote, topaz, garnet, several resistant minerals, quartz, and feldspars. It was discovered that the greatest quantity of the ore minerals--disthene, rutile, epidote, topaz, feldspars, and

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The Mineral Composition of the Upper Cretaceous Rocks of Southern Fergana

several resistant minerals--was concentrated in the silt fraction, whereas garnet, tourmaline, and staurolite were more abundant in the sand fraction.

G.A.G.

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[illegible]

5-3-1/37

AUTHOR: Babayev, A.G.

TITLE: Facies and Geologic History of Western Uzbekistan During the Cretaceous Period (Fatsii i geologicheskaya istoriya zapadnogo Uzbekistana v melovoy period)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, No 3, pp 3-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author considers the history of paleographic changes which occurred during the Cretaceous period in the south-eastern part of Central Asia. Starting from the data of detailed lithological investigations, the author describes the zonation in distribution of various facies types, shifts of coast lines, and sequence of changes in direction and scale of oscillational movements. Three large phases, sufficiently and distinctly separated from each other, can be singled out in the history of paleographic changes in Western Uzbekistan during the Cretaceous period. The first of these phases includes the Valanginian, Goteriv, Barremian, and partially Aptian stages. This phase is characterized by the beginning sagging of the southern regions and the filling-in of depressions, first with continental red-colored facies and then, with lagoon sediments, marine clastic, organogenous sediments

Card 1/2

BABAYEV, A.G.

Association of heavy sedimentary minerals and terrigenous mineralogical provinces of Cretaceous sediments in Uzbekistan. Uzb. geol. zhur. no.4: 55-66 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologii AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Uzbekistan--Mineralogy)

BABAYEV, A.G.

Petroleum-producing series in the profile of Mesozoic deposits of western Uzbekistan. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.8:9-12 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR G.A. Mavlyanovym.
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.

Mesozoic formations in eastern Uzbekistan. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.4:19-23 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR G.A. Mavlyanovym.
(Uzbekistan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BABAYEV, A.G.

Oil and gas potentials in the plains of western Uzbekistan. Geol. nefti 2 no.7:18-25 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

RYZHKOV, Oleg Aleksandrovich; BABAYEV, A.G., doktor geologo-mineralog. nauk, otv.red.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, A.B., red.izd-va; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Tectonics of Cretaceous and Cenozoic sediments in the Fergana Valley] Tektonika melovykh i kainozoiskikh otlozhenii Ferganskoi depressii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1959. 199 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Fergana--Geology, Structural)

BABAYEV, A.G.; GABRIL'YAN, A.M., prof., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk,
otv.red.; TUMASHEVSKAYA, E.S., red.izd-va; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Lithology, paleontology, and oil and gas potentials of Cretaceous sediments in western Uzbekistan] Litologiia, paleogeografiia i neftegazonosnost' melovykh otlozhenii Zapadnogo Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1959. 340 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.; SULEYMANOV, I.S.

Campan sediments in certain regions of western Uzbekistan. Uzb. geol. zhur. no.1:57-61 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Uzbekistan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BABAYEV, A.G.; LEBZIN, Ye.V.

Studying the tectonics of western Uzbekistan in connection with its oil and gas potentials. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.3:40-43 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

GABRIL'YAN, A.M.; BABAYEV, A.G.

Evaluating oil and gas potentials of Uzbekistan. Geol. nefti i gaza 3 no.9:13-19 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR i Institut geologii AN UzbSSR.
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.

Mesozoic source beds in western Uzbekistan. Geol.nefti i gaza 3
no.5:29-33 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut geologii AN UzbSSR.
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, Abid Muratovich; BABAYEV, A.G., doktor geol.-min.nauk, otv. red.; RUSINOVA, G.I., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Lithology of oil- and gas-bearing Cretaceous sediments of the Fergana Valley] Litologiia neftegazonosnykh melovykh otlozhenii Ferganskoi depressii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 430 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Fergana--Petroleum geology) (Fergana--Gas, Natural--Geology) (Petrology)

BABAYEV, A.G.; FEDOTOV, Yu.A.

Tectonic pattern of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R., as an indicator of oil and gas occurrences. Uzb. geol. zhur. no.5:12-21 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR.
(Kara-Kalpak—Petroleum geology)
(Kara-Kalpak—Gas, Natural—Geology)

IBRAGIMOV, Zarif Sabirovich; BABAYEV, A.G., doktor geologo-mineral. nauk, otv.red.; MANSUROV, A.R., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Physical parameters of Cretaceous and Paleogene oil- and gas-bearing horizons in Fergana] Fizicheskie parametry neftegazonosnykh gorizontov mela i paleogena Fergany. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 130 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Fergana--Petroleum geology)
(Fergana--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.; LAZIN, Ye.V.

Geological regionalization of Mesozoic oil-and gas-bearing sediments in western Uzbekistan. Sov. geol. 3 no. 12:52-64 D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural—Geology)

GABRIL'YAN, A.M.; BABAYEV, A.G.

Principal geological indications of the presence of petroleum and gas deposits in Uzbekistan. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.9:52-60 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.

Studying oil and gas potentials of western Uzbekistan in connection with N.A. Kudriavtsev and N.P. Tuaev's thesis. Uzb.geol. zhur. no. 1: 79-84 '61.

(Uzbekistan — Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan — Gas, Natural — Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; LEBZIN, Ye.V.; KAYESH, Yu.V.

Types of oil and gas accumulations in regions of western and southern Uzbekistan. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no. 1:18-25 Ja '61.

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR, i Trest Uzbekneftegazrazvedka.
(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural—Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.

More on some fundamental problems of the genesis of petroleum and gas and conditions governing the formation of their pools in Mesozoic sediments of Uzbekistan. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6 no.3:64-72 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR.
(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural—Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.; PARFENOVA, M.S.

New classification of limestones. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6 no.3:72-77 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR.
(Limestone--Classification)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M.; FEDOTOV, Yu.A.; MINAKOVA, N.Ye.; IBRAGIMOV, Z.S.;
ZHUKOVA, Ye.A.; BABAYEV, A.G., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv.
red.; NURATDINOVA, M.R., red.; MOSHCHENKO, Z.V., red.;
GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Geology and some problems of oil and gas potentials in the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.]Geologiia i nekotorye voprosy neftegazonosnosti Karakalpakii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 162. p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy.
(Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.--Petroleum geology)
(Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.; STAROBINETS, I.S.

Conditions governing the formation of oil and natural gas pools in western Uzbekistan. Sov.geol. 5 no.9:102-112 S '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M.; AKHMEDZHANOV, M.A.; BABAYEV, A.G.; BABAYEV, K.L.; BATALOV, A.B.; BASHAYEV, N.P.; BAYMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.N.; BRAGIN, K.A.; BORISOV, O.M.; GABRIL'YAN, A.Sh.; GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; GOR'KOVOY, O.P.; GRIGORYANTS, S.V.; IBADULLAYEV, S.I.; ISMAILOV, M.I.; ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.M.; KAKHKHAROV, A.; KENESARIN, N.A.; KRYLOV, M.M.; KUCHUKOVA. M.S.; LORDKIPANIDZE, L.N.; MAVLYANOV, G.A.; MOTSOKINA, T.M.; MALAKHOV, A.A.; MIRBABAYEV, M.Yu.; MIRKHODZHIYEV, I.M.; MUSIN, R.A.; NABIYEV, K.A.; PETROV, N.P.; POPOV, V.I.; PLATONOVA, N.A.; RYZHKOV, O.A.; SAYDALIYEVA, M.S.; SERGUN'KOVA, O.I.; SLYADNEV, A.F.; TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.; UKLONSKIY, A.S.; KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh.; KHODZHIBAYEV, N.N.; CHUMAKOV, I.D.; SHAVLO, S.G.

Khabib Mukhamedovich Abdullaev; obituary. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6 no.4:7-9 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Abdullaev, Khabib Mukhamedovich, 1912-1962)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M., red.; BABAYEV, A.G., doktor geol.-mat. nauk, red.; RYZHKOV, O.A., doktor geol.-mat. nauk, red.; TULYAGANOV, Kh.T., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G., red.; KANASH, O.A., red.; NURATDINOVA, M., red.; KARAPAYEVA, Kh.U., tekkhn. red.

[Problems of geology, and oil and gas potentials of western Uzbekistan and the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.]Voprosy geologii i neftegazonosnosti Zapadnogo Uzbekistana i Karakalpakii; trudy vyezdnoi sesii otdeleniia geologicheskikh nauk AN UzSSR v g. Bukhare. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 167 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Tashkent. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Akramkhodzhayev).
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M.; BABAYEV, A.G.

Twenty-five years of studying oil and gas geology in the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek S.S.R. Uzb. geol. zhur. 6 no.6:52-56 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural—Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.; LEBZIN, Ye.V.; SIMONENKO, A.N.; KUSHNIROV, I.V.; NUGMANOV, A.Kh., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; KANASH, O.A., red.; KARABAYEVA. Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Bukhara-Khiva oil and gas area; geology, types of oil and gas occurrences, their distribution and formation] Bukharo-Khivinskaia neftegazonosnaia oblast'; geologicheskoe stroenie, tipy skoplenii nefti i gaza, zakonomernosti ikh razmeshcheniia i formirovaniia. [By] A.G. Babaev i dr. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk UzSSR, 1963. 130 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.; LEBZIN, Ye.V.; SIMONENKO, A.N.; KUSHNIROV, I.V.

Some geological and hydrodynamic characteristics of the formation and distribution of oil and gas fields in western Uzbekistan. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.5:1-9 My '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gasovykh mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Gas, Natural—Geology)

BABAYEV, A.G.; KUSHNIROV, I.V.; LEBZIN, Ye.V.; SIMONENKO, A.N.

Types of oil and gas fields in the Bukhara-Khiva area. Neftegaz. geol. o geofiz. no.8:5-11 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

BABAYEV, A.G.

Current problems in investigations in the field of petroleum and natural gas geology in Uzbekistan. Uzb.geol.zhur. 8 no.3:5-11 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

LAFAYEV, A. G. (Agadzhan (-.)

Cumulative Sands on the Ancient Delta Lowlands of Amu-Darya Izv. AN Turkm. SSR, No 4, 1953, 28-36

The formation of sand accumulations in the given region occurs on saliniferous soils (solonchak) with ground waters lying shallowly below and is accompanied by sandy weathered places and perennial halophytes that hold the sand. The author gives the characteristics of three types of cumulative sands and notes their poor adaptability to forests in consequence of the strong salinity of the soils. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55

BABAYEV, A.

"In the Turkmenian Geographical Society," Izv. AN Turkm SSR, No 2, 97-98, 1954

A report on the general election of members to the Turkmenian Geographical Society, which took place on 2 April 1954. Participants heard the report of A.P. Lavrov, "Origin of the Clayey Tummeki (Mounds) of Southwestern Turkemenia." Discusses problems of organization. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

BABAYEV, A. G.

14-57-7-14510

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 39 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Babayev, A.G.

TITLE: Strengthening and Forest Planting of Sands Along the Course of the Kara-Kum Canal (Voprosy zakrepleniya i obleseniya peskov po trasse Kara-Kumskogo Kanala)

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ABSTRACT: The Kara-Kum canal runs westward for 1000 km from the Amu-Darya River near the village of Bassaga to the Archman station. The construction of the canal is divided into three units. The first unit, which the author examined in April 1955, runs for 400 km along the dry bed of the Kelifskiy uzboy from the Amu Darya to the Murgab Oasis. The sandy soils disturbed by this unit began to fill the canal while it was still under construction. In the period of strong winds, as much

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as 15 percent of the sand which had been removed blew back again into the bed of the canal. In the course of 400 km the canal passes through four physical districts: 1) A flat, undulating plain from the Bassaga-Kerki canal to Chaskakshor Lake . In this section there is practically no loose sand, due to the fact that the ground is sufficiently moist to permit the quick growth of a vegetable cover. 2) the Obruchevkaya Steppe . This is a flat undulating plain covered with small ridges and hillocks of sand and takyr zones, stretching from Lake Chaskakshor to the area around the Kara-Tepe kolodets (Well). The ground is mainly argillaceous; the sands are very firm. 3) The next unit runs from the Well area to the Zakhmet railroad station, over a distance of approximately 170 km. Here the canal must pass through enormous masses of sand ridges and hillocks reaching a relative height of 20 m to 25 m. 4) The final unit runs from the Zakhmet railroad station to the irrigated lands of the Sakarchaginskiy rayon (District). The canal cuts through the ancient and modern Murgab River delta. The sands are

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quickly covered with vegetation in this area. The author makes the following recommendations for strengthening and forest planting of the sands along the canal: 1) natural vegetation should be preserved over a belt 2 km to 5 km; 2) sands should be stabilized by covering them with an asphalt coating; 3) dry grasses and bushes should be used as mechanical barriers; 4) sand stabilizing vegetation should be sown and planted (this vegetation should be of various kinds and should consist of trees and bushes of the oasis type and of halophyte psammophytes, depending upon local conditions).

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